

# Independence and Peace for the Vietnamese People!

## YANKEE GO HOME!

# VIETNAM

RECEIVED

OCT 20 1967

INFORMATION WEEKLY — E.O. : 46 Tran Hung Dao Street — Hanoi — D. R. V. N. — Tel. 3841

LIBRARY

# COURIER

August 7,

1967

No 122

4th Year

### NORTH VIETNAM

\* Quang Binh Downed Its 300th U.S. Plane on July 30.

\* Rural Militiamen of Lo Thuy (Quang Binh) downed 2 Jets with Light Weapons on July 30.

\* 2,145 U.S. Aircraft Downed in 3 years.

### SOUTH VIETNAM

\* From July 26 to 28, 5 U.S. Bases Pounded by the L.A.F.

\* Saigon Periphery unceasingly Harassed by Guerillas.

■■■ THREE YEARS AFTER THE FIRST U. S. AIR RAID ON THE D. R. V. N.

## RUNGS OF A CRIMINAL ESCALATION, LANDMARKS OF A MAJOR FAILURE OF U. S. STRATEGY

IT was when President Johnson exclaimed which way is good to carry out the bombing in North Viet Nam, D. R. V. N., captured U.S. pilots circulated a handbill called "New Runway". This is not an usual runway from which flights of jets take off daily on criminal missions over North Viet Nam. It is a runway

with an arrow pointing to the direction of the U.S.A. symbol of their dream of being able to come home one day to lead a honest life, after having clearly realized that the old runway only brings interminable gloom to the States and themselves. It is hardly three years at the longest since the capture of the first U.S. pilot, Lieutenant Alvarez, on August 5, 1964, when U.S. rulers unjustifiably launched air strikes on the D.R.V.N. This is a short period in a White House plan directed under three presidents against an independent and sovereign state.

FROM THE TRUDEAU PLAN TO THE STALEY-TAYLOR PLAN

THERE have been many changes in the U.S. "position of strength" foreign policy. When the shelling from gunboats becomes ineffective, there is a recourse to the dollar power. As the financial might fails to prevent the downfall of colonialism, Washington naturally returns to classical methods: sabotage and subversion. In October 1951 after Congress had approved the annual appropriations of over

(Continued page 2)

August 5,  
1964

## The First U.S. Plane Downed in North Viet Nam



Since then 2,144 Others Have Met the Same Fate

RIISING OF AFRO-AMERICANS IN THE U.S.A.

## OUR BROTHERS in America

AFTER Viet Nam, come Detroit, Newark, Buffalo, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, Washington: the crash of guns resounds in American cities, shaken by the rumble of tanks. Men die, whose only crime is to be born with a black skin.

There is a so-called Negro problem in the United States. For us Vietnamese, there is much more than a Negro problem, an abstract "problem" among the thousands that beset our times. A Negro who falls in the United States under the bullets of policemen and racists makes us seethe with anger, and tears come to our eyes. The murder of a Negro child tears our bowels. The crash of guns in Detroit, and the rumble of tanks in the Black Ghetto of America echo deeply in our hearts.

That great anger which explodes, those Negro quarters rising up in a heroic struggle, those men, women, children standing up to Yankee soldiery and police with bottles, bricks, shotguns, infuse great emotion and enthusiasm into our hearts. When American Negroes rise up to defend

their freedom, they also defend our freedom, and the freedom of all in this world.

The heroic fight of the American Negroes is also our fight. It is the same men, the Johnsons, McNamaras, Dean Ruskas, the big Yankee trusts, the generals and politicians in the service of big companies, who are clamouring for the war in Viet Nam and for repression against the Black Ghettoes. It is the same men, members of the Ku Klux Klan, of the John Birch Society and others, Bull Connor and his accomplices, who are the worst "hawks" concerning Viet Nam. Those who exploit, humiliate, lynch Negroes in the United States are the same who want to reduce the Vietnamese people to serfdom, who have tried to pen them up in "strategic hamlets" and quell their will for independence with napalm, phosphorus bombs and poison gas.

The American Negroes' heroic struggle, their valour all along the centuries, the successive stages of their fierce fight have gradually been engraved upon the

(Continued page 2)

•







☆ **5 U.S. Bases—Lai Khe, Phu Loi, (Thu Dau Mot), Phuoc Vinh Air Base (Bien Hoa), Doc Mieu, Con Tien (Quang Tri)—Shelled on July 26 and 28.**

☆ **Saigon Periphery Relentlessly Harassed by Guerillas.**

**THU DAU MOT**

ON the early morning of July 29, the L.A.F. simultaneously pounded 2 U.S. military bases in Lai Khe and Phu Loi.

According to the enemy's report, the Lai Khe base of Regiment 18, U.S. Infantry Division 1, received 68 shells, and Phu Loi base of U.S. Infantry Air Brigade, 23km from Saigon, 200 shells.

**BIEN HOA**

ON the night of July 26 the L.A.F. shelled the Phuoc Vinh airfield of Brigade 1, U.S. Infantry Division 1, and military sub-sector headquarters in Tan Uyen some 20km to the South.

The enemy admitted that in Phu Loi, 54 G.I.'s were killed or wounded and a quantity of equipment in the airfield destroyed.

On July 2 the L.A.F. hammered at the puppet administrative quarter right in the center of Phan Rang town (Ninh Thuan province), wounding out 23 soldiers. In co-ordination with the L.A.F., the guerillas of Phan Rang destroyed the pipe line leading to Thanh Son airfield, causing to the enemy the loss of thousands of litres of petrol.

**QUANG TRI**

ON the same day (July 27) the L.A.F. shelled Doc Mieu and Con Tien in the northwest part of South Viet Nam. According to GPX initial reports, these two places were set on fire right in the first salvos. Many G.I.'s were killed on the spot.

**AROUND SAIGON**

ON the night of July 25, many parts of Strategic Road 4 between Tan An town and Ben Luc township were cut off. A 20m-long bridge on this road, 2km southwest of Ben Luc was blown up, and the traffic from Saigon to My Thuan and other provinces in Central Nam Bo was interrupted.

One post about 12km

northwest of Saigon was overrun. The enemy admitted that one puppet platoon was decimated.

On the night of July 17 the puppet 3rd Division 25 was knocked out of action 30km southwest of Saigon.

On the night of July 12, a group of motorized vehicles forming the outer line around the Michelin rubber plantation, Cu Chi district, was attacked: 15 vehicles and all the troops onboard were knocked out.

On the night of July 7 an enemy vessel was destroyed in Binh Duc base (of U.S. Infantry Division 3) about 75km southwest of Saigon.

On July 3 a landing craft was sunk, one U.S. platoon in Binh Tam district completely wiped out.

**BA RIA**

**4 Puppet Companies Put Out of Action and 2 Others Badly Maused.**

ACCORDING to GPX, on the night of July 19, 1967, the L.A.F. attacked the puppet troops protecting the "pacification cadres" in a village of Chau Duc district, some 65km southeast of Saigon. They put out of action 3 puppet companies including 1 regular company (Division 1) and 2 "civil guards" companies 613 and 614, downed 1 HUA helicopter, 1 C-47 transport plane, and seized great quantities of arms and munitions and military equipment.

One week before, on July 11 and 12, the regional L.A.F. had wiped out 1 puppet Marine company, and decimated 2 others (of the 5 puppet battalions carrying out raids with the U.S. and Australian troops on Hon Ray and Ben Ke).

**NINH THUAN**

**One Puppet Ranger Company Knocked Out and Another Virtually Wiped Out (July 12 and 18).**

WITHIN a week between June 25 and July 2 guerillas of the 4 villages of Bac Ai districts

(Continued page 7)

WHEREAS the U.S. command had still been able to launch army corps-size operations in the 1966-1967 dry season, they could only undertake small or middle-scale actions in May-June-July 1967 to cope with the situation and defend their bases and communication lines. On the contrary, stronger than ever after the big successes recorded in the dry season, the South Viet Nam army and people unrelentingly attacked the enemy on the front and in the rear, in mountain and in plain areas as well as in cities, driving them into a corner.

# L.A.F. STRONG PRESSURE IN THE LAST 3 MONTHS



IN the defence line north of Quang Tri province, American forces were badly mauled by the L.A.F. although Westmoreland had sent to battalions of U.S. marines to Highway 9 and the Doc Mieu—Con Tien area and launched fierce air and artillery attacks. Within 12 days, from April 24 to May 3, over 2,000 G.I.'s were killed on the hills west of Khe Sanh. On the night of May 3 and 4, three companies of puppet Rangers stationed in Vay village were wiped out. In the first nine days of July, thousands of G.I.'s were put out of action in the Gio An—Con Tien area, tens of U.S. companies written off the muster roll or heavily depleted. The L.A.F. heavy guns killed 1,500 American and puppet troops when pounding Con Tien, Doc Mieu, Dong Ha, Height 241 on the night of May 7. The L.A.F. also cut to pieces puppet Battalion 3 at Ngo Xa Dong close to Quang Tri city (on the night of May 20), made a thrust into Hue city, destroying a series of posts, putting out of action 800 men, most of them Americans (on the night of May 28) relentlessly attacking the enemy on Highways 1 and 9.

In Quang Nam province,

The L.A.F. are ready to wipe out the enemy

the L.A.F. smashed the terrorist raid in Thanh Binh—Que Son, putting out of action 3 U.S. battalions (and 10 U.S. and puppet companies (April 11 to June 2), made a thrust into Da Nang U.S. base, annihilating a battalion of ground-to-air missiles (on the night of May 13), struck at the same time Da Nang airport and Hoi An town, destroying 42 planes (according to American sources), killing hundreds of men and burning hundreds of thousands of litres of petrol (on the night of July 14), attacked the Nong Son strong-point, putting out of action a U.S. battalion and a U.S. company (on the night of July 3).

Because of these setbacks, General West was dismissed, General Gushman, his replacement, did not conceal his concern about the so-called shortage of equipment, of tactical theory, of flexible command, of troops strength (New York Times, July 17).

To parry L.A.F. punches in the North, Westmoreland dispatched troops from key southern provinces to set up Oregon shock forces including Brigade 106, Brigade 3, Division 25 and Paratroop Brigade 101. The situation in the 1st Corps Area went from bad to worse. In Quang Ngai for instance, in one month (May 21 to June 20), 3,950 American, satellite and puppet troops were put out of action. A network of posts around Quang Ngai town were attacked in June, 300 "pacification" agents were wiped out in their training camp. On June 23, 30 planes and 6 cannons were destroyed,

300 Americans put out of action at the Go Hoi airstrip.

Binh Dinh, reported to have "made big strides in pacification", was also repeatedly attacked. Its defence system was strongly shaken by L.A.F. telling blows resulting in 10 million litres of petrol burnt in Qui Non (on the night of May 9), 1,000,000 litres of petrol and many ammunition deposits destroyed in the Bong Son U.S. logistic base (on the night of June 6).

In the Western High Plateaux, the L.A.F. in Kontum and DiTrai unrelentingly attacked Highways 14 and 19, putting out of action 900 enemy troops most of them Americans, in 9 days (June 10 to 18). U.S. bases in Pleiku, Bau Can, Duc Co, and puppet bases in Tan Canh, Lo Co Ram were also violently attacked.

Westmoreland hastened to send Paratroop Brigade 173 from Bien Hoa to North Kontum to support puppet troops and G.I.'s from Divisions 4. One day after their arrival the relief troops fell into a L.A.F. ambush: 3 companies were annihilated or heavily mauled (June 22). A strategic mobile force, that could however be of no help to the G.I.'s from Division 4 which had been badly battered at Duc Co (July 12). A whole U.S. company was wiped out and another suffered heavy losses.

Taking advantage of U.S. difficulties in Central Trung Bo, the L.A.F. in Nam Bo dealt thunder blows at the Bien

(Continued page 7)